FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH, WARSAW PACT TRAINING EXERCISE HELD

LD131920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Cooperation between soldiers of the Polish People's Army and other Warsaw Pact armies is being expressed in jointly planned and implemented training activities.

Here is the open air training ground of the Silesian Military District. Soldiers of the Polish People's Army, the Northern Group of the Soviet Army and the GDR National People's Army are holding programmatic tactical exercises here. At the same time, this is one of the ways to test their combat mastery and the organizational efficiency of their high commands and general staffs. Our reporters observed several moments of this training.

After the artillery preparations, the Polish and Soviet mechanized subunits as well as armored subunits, cooperating with each other, started their attack. The air force and airborne troops at the rear of the enemy supported them. The areas that the simulated enemy was defending were paralyzed by the direct fire. His counterattacks were repulsed. [words indistinct]

An essential factor was a wide water obstacle which had to be crossed. During the pursuit of the retreating enemy heavy water equipment was transported on the bottom of the river and pontoon bridges were built.

The training is also an opportunity for the superiors to meet and talk directly with the soldiers. The course of the allied exercises up to now confirm the high skills, the competent, dynamic and efficient action of all armies and services which were in the exercise. Such forms of training are also conducive to creating closer friendships between soldiers and brotherhood-in-arms.

Deputy ministers of National Defense General Florian Siwicki and Lieutenant General Baryla visited soldiers staying in the open air training ground. General Afanasiy Shchlegov, representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces commander in chief affiliated with the Polish Army, and Colonel General Yuriy Zarudin, commander of tne Northern Group of Soviet Forces, were present, too.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE CITES INTERIM PROPOSALS

LD110002 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent) -- Emil Keblusek, leader of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna talks on reduction of the armed forces and armament in central Europe, spoke today at a plenary meeting about new proposals of the socialist countries which could lead the Vienna talks out of the blind alley in which they were trapped by senseless disputes over troop numbers, Emil Keblusek said.

These disputes, pushing to the background the main aim of the talks -- the reduction of the armed forces and armament in central Europe -- could be solved as the socialist countries proposed: to reduce the troop numbers of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty to the same collective level, regardless of the present numbers of both sides. It means that neither of the two groupings should have more than 900,000 men in central Europe after the reduction and of them no more than 700,000 ground troops. The proposed conception completely differs from the Western conception.

The two sides would exchange lists of withdrawing units, set up control points named by representatives of the withdrawing countries as well as of countries from whose territories troops will withdraw. The socialist countries support also the idea that the withdrawals would be controlled by means of national technology tested in international practice, the Czechoslovak official said.

Emil Keblusek also stressed that the socialist countries recommend the two sides to pledge not to increase their troop numbers and armament. He also expressed his belief that Western countries will seriously study the proposals of the socialist countries and will respond to them.

POLITBURO MEMBERS AT MARX ANNIVERSARY SESSION

AU101633 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Summary] The Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies in cooperation with the V.I. Lenin Party School organized a jubilee session this morning in one of the halls of the High Institute of Arts in Tirana to commemorate Karl Marx's monumental work in the framework of the 100th anniversary of his death. Taking part were sociopolitical science researchers, scientific coworkers, representatives of economic enterprises and institutions in Tirana. Also present were Comrades Ramiz Alia and Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo members; Comrades Besnik Bekteshi and Foto Cami, alternate AWP Central Committee Politburo members; and other comrades. The jubilee session was declared opened by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies."

Nexhmije Hoxha stated that "Karl Marx entered into the history of mankind and remains forever a giant of revolutionary thought and activity. Karl Marx devoted his whole life to the cause of the proletariat, the struggle to destroy the exploitative capitalist order and to establish the new classless order of the socialist society." Marx is the creator of the new scientific world view of historical and dialectical materialism, of proletarian political economics and the theory of scientific communism. Marx, in close cooperation with Engels, developed the forms of society's revolutionary transformation, and the strategy and tactics of the struggle and victory of the proletariat.

Further on Nexhmije Hoxha stated that Marx's doctrine emerged and developed in the struggle against its numerous and savage enemies and it has always been victorious. "Lenin and the continuator of his work, Stalin, resolutely defended Marxist doctrine and further developed it under the new historical conditions, raising it to a higher level." The development of world history and revolutionary practice have shown that the Marxist doctrine is the only true revolutionary theory which shows the proletariat and oppressed peoples the way to the struggle for national and social liberation.

"This is precisely the fundamental reason why today the bourgeoisie, imperialism, social imperialism, opportunism, modern revisionism and all world reaction have united against the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on a common front to fight it, to prevent it from becoming, as it is, a strong weapon and the unmistakable leader in the efforts of the working class and its party to destroy capitalism and to build the communist society." All enemies of communism -- the bourgeoisie and revisionism -- attempt to show that Marxism is an old concept no longer applicable to the present historical conditions. They oppose Marx to Engels, Marx to Lenin, Lenin to Stalin and so forth in order to deny the organic unity and the full scientific nature of the proletariat's ideology. "The modern revisionists, the Soviets, Titoites, Eurocommunists, Chinese and others, under the mask of Marxism's creative development, deny the laws, the general principles and the proletarian class spirit of Marxist-Leninist science. They speak about specific forms and models of socialism, such as developed socialism, self-management socialism, democratic or humanitarian socialism, with the aim of rejecting the true scientific socialism of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin."

Nexhmije Hoxha continued that the reality of socialism in Albania and the struggle of peoples and proletariat throughout the world prove the vitality and scientific nature of Marx's doctrine, which is eternal. Marx and Engels are our irreplaceable leaders. Our party has continually followed and implemented in a creative way Karl Marx's revolutionary theory and has led the people on the road to the victory of the revolutionary theory and has led the people on the road to the victory of the revolution and socialism. Marxist doctrine has given our party's policy its clarity, correctness, and security in its prospects. The key to success in our country's socialist construction lies in Marxist doctrine and in preserving its purity.

After this a number of reports were delivered, such as "Karl Marx and the Process of World Revolution" by veteran scientific worker Shyoyri Balora; "The Marxist Doctrine of Socialism and the Present Ideological Struggle" by Sotir Manushi; "Karl Marx's Economic Theory and the Present Crisis in Capitalism," and other reports. After this the jubilee session was closed.

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU121952 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Gholam 'Ali Heydari-Khaehpur, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Goxholi, director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1983 SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AU131507 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Tirana, March 13 (ATA) -- The document on trade exchanges between the P.S.R. of Albania and the French Republic for 1983 was signed in Paris on March 11.

The document was signed for the Albanian side by Gudar Toto, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and, for the French side, by Jean Gion, economic adviser at the Department of Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the P.S.R. of Albania in France, Kujtim Husenaj.

EDUCATION MINISTER SIGNS SPORTS PACT IN ALGERIA

AU132035 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] During her friendly visit to Algeria, Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was received for private talks and held talks with Abdelmadjid Mezian, minister of culture of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Boualem Bessaiah, minister of information; and with the minister of youth and sports and others. On 12 March a protocol on sports exchanges for 1983-1984 was signed between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. During her stay in Algeria, Comrade Tefta Cami and those accompanying her visited cultural-educational institutions and historical and sociocultural centers in Algiers and the city of Gharghardaia where they became acquainted with the ancient traditions of the fraternal Algerian people and with the progress achieved in the development of education and arts in Algeria. The Albanian visitors were warmly welcomed everywhere by local authorities and people. Also taking part in these activities was Nesip Kaci, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Algeria.

AWP GROUP GOING TO PORTUGUESE MARXIST CONGRESS

AU121617 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A delegation of the AWP Central Committee led by AWP Central Committee member Sofokli Lazri has left for Portugal to attend the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal (reconstructed), at the invitation of the party's Central Committee.

ITALIAN WITNESSES TESTIFY AT SOFIA TRIAL

AU091545 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 9 Mar 83

["The Farsetti-Trevisin Trial Continues -- BTA headline; spellings of names as received]

[Text] Sofia, March 9 (BTA) -- The trial of the Italian citizens Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin continued here today with the examination of some witnesses who arrived from Italy. Farsetti and Trevisin are accused of having taken pictures of military sites in Bulgaria in order to hand them over to a foreign state or organization.

Colleagues of Farsetti from the firm Lebole appeared in court today. They were Adriana Sensi, Gabriella Salvetti, Bruno Barnakia and Luiggi Guidelli. Besides them appeared his two friends Giani Salvi and Omero Mazzoli and also Francesco Vansan with whom the two defendants have spent several days in the Bulgarian seaside resort of Zlatni Pyasatsi (Golden Sands) in Varna. Francesco Vansan is from Milan, while the other witnesses are from Arezzo. Witnesses Aldo Duci, Paolo Peruci, Rocardo Trevisin and Scamporin Trevisin, who were irregularly summoned, failed to appear.

Today the witnesses tried to depict the character of Paolo Farsetti and testified to his work in the firm Lebole. Their opinion is that Farsetti is an impulsive man, very emotional, quick tempered, that he insists on having things his way and has a "difficult character." In the opinion of the witnesses Farsetti has worked as one of the men in charge of the sale of the finished goods, he has also represented the employees in the plant's council of Lebole and has to his credit "active trade union work in defence of the interests of the workers." The witnesses insist that the Lebole firm, of the staff of which Farsetti is a member, is state-owned and after the year 1972 the firm had nothing to do with the Lebole brothers of Arezzo.

Today's testimonies helped to throw light on some points in the factual part of the trial. Today's witnesses were all of them categorical that photography was Farsetti's hobby. Giani Salvi said, however, that during his long travels abroad Farsetti had not taken pictures of military sites and categorically denied having requested, as Farsetti insists, "military pictures for his collection". Francesco Vansan said that he had warned Farsetti and Trevisin not to photograph military sites.

Tomorrow the trial will continue with the examination of witnesses, listening to the opinion of experts and to the recordings of the trial.

Trial Adjourns Until April

AU101541 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 10 Mar 83

["The Trial Against Farsetti and Trevisin Adjourns" -- BTA headline; spelling of names as received]

[Text] Sofia, March 10 (BTA) -- The trial against the Italian nationals Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin was adjourned today. The court respected the demand of the prosecutor to which the defense of Trevisin, too, joined, for the trial to be adjourned because of non-appearance of six of the witnesses for the prosecution. The prosecutor said that the six witnesses have to testify in order to substantiate "fundamental circumstances related to the trial and that without their interrogation nothing could be made clear to the necessary extent."

The witnesses who have not yet appeared before the court are Stoycho Lyubenov, Petko Nonchev, Valeri Dukinski, Emil Ivanov and the Peevs. Lyubenov is on a mission to Iran, Nonchev is in Sweden. The Peevs are in Finland and the two military men Dukinski and Ivanov are at exercises.

The defence for Paolo Farsetti has again demanded for the witnesses from Italy Aldo Duci and Paolo Peruzi to be summoned because they could give important details on the life of the accused. Arezo's mayor Mr Aldo Duci has sent a declaration to Farcetti's lawyers but since according to the Bulgarian criminal law such a declaration has not the force of an evidence in the trial, his lawyers insist on his appearing in the court. Since there is not a legal convention between Bulgaria and Italy and the court cannot oblige Mr Duci and Peruzi to appear before the court, the court has decreed for their being summoned once again through the respective order.

The defence for Gabriella Trevisin has suspended the witnesses Ricardo and Luiggia Scompartin Trevisin.

Paolo Farsetti brought the competence of the expert in question and on the demand of his defence the court instituted a treble photo appraisal by experts in the composition of which it included highly qualified specialists. The process will be resumed in April.

Vladimir Staykov, the lawyer of Paolo Farsetti told journalists that the trial is proceeding normally and the court "shows an extraordinary patience with a view to Farsetti". His consultant, the Italian lawyer Rudolfo Lena said that all possibilities have been given to Paolo Farsetti so that he could carry out his right to defence.

MEDICAL UNION CONCERNED OVER ANTONOV'S HEALTH

AU111912 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Immediate Measures for the Treatment of Antonov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- An addresss of the Union of Scientific Medical Societies in Bulgaria to the World Health Organization expresses a serious alarm and concern over reports on the worsening of the health condition of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, ungroundedly accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

"Almost four months have elapsed since the arrest of Sergey Antonov and we have learned that his health condition is exceptionally bad", reads the address. "Besides that, judging by his appearance and by his complaints, it can be said that at hand are physical and mental morbid symptoms".

It is stressed in the address that the relatives of Antonov, who have visited him in prison, are seriously troubled by his bad physical condition -- general physical weakness.

They are worried also by his basically altered mental condition. The weakening of his memory and the complaints of intrusion of other peoples thoughts in his mind, the slowed and difficult speech, etc.

The symptoms give ground to suspect the possibility of attempts being made at influencing the physical and psychic state of Sergey Antonov with impermissible methods and means, reads the address.

Informing the World Health Organization of its serious concern over the worsening health condition of Sergey Antonov -- a completely healthy young man until his illegal arrest -- the Union of the Scientific Medical Societies in Bulgaria is insistently imploring this humane organization to intercede with the Italian authorities for the taking of immediate qualified medical measures for the treatment of Sergey Antonov.

Jurists Protest 'Illegal' Detention

AU121921 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 12 Mar 83

["Gross Violation of the Criminal Law" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- It is said in a declaration released by the Union of Jurists in Bulgaria in connection with the illegal detention of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, that reports published in the Italian and the world press, make it plain that the accusation of Antonov's complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II is based solely on the testimonies of the assassin Ahmet Ali Agca and that they are not only unconfirmed but have been categorically disproved in the course of the investigation lasting for a fourth month now. Thus the fears we have expressed in a previous declaration of the Union of Jurists in Bulgaria that this is a case of prosecuting an innocent man, are getting confirmed. Sergey Antonov is a victim of a vulgar piece of slander which is being exploited also for a purposeful and unscrupulous defaming of the People's Republic of Bulgaris.

It is stressed further on in the declaration that to keep an innocent and sick man imprisoned is a violation of the basic rights of the human personality. Alarm is being voiced in the declaration over the circumstance that the health condition of Antonov is worsening in prison and also a fear that impermissible means and methods of influence are being used against him.

The Union of Jurists in Bulgaria is addressing the jurists in the world, and the Italian jurists in the first place, to raise a voice of protest against this gross violation of the classical principles of the criminal law and legal proceedings and through the force of the public opinion to cooperate for the release of Sergey Antonov.

DRUMEV COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

AU121948 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 12 Mar 83

["The Non-aligned Are Not Neutral" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Delhi, March 12 (BTA special correspondent Krasimir Drumev) -- The acute problems facing the developing countries and the whole world public were in the focus of attention at the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned and in spite of some attempts, they did not allow debates to fly off into minor issues on which differences divide the movements' members. In this sense we cannot but agree with the words of Mrs Indira Gandhi from her final speech that the summit Delhi meeting was a disappointment to those who would have wished to see the movement splitted.

In the West they cherished other expectations, for instance that in the coming three years the nonaligned will be a source of less concern with the chairmanship shifted from "radical" Cuba to "moderate" India. The debates from the very first day emphasized the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement. This became evident in all the main topics of the conference:

-- The non-aligned voiced their profound concern over the worsening of the international situation, and called on the nuclear states to renounce the use and the threat of use of nuclear weapons, to give up their manufacture and deployment. This position constitutes a support for the decision of the Soviet Union not to be the first to resort to a nuclear strike and it is in tune with the stand of the socialist countries on the global issues of peace and war. The idea of the nuclear-free zones, the chief credit for which goes to the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, was also reflected in the meeting in Delhi.

-- The Middle East, South Africa, Central America and the other hot beds of tension in the world, too, were in the centre of the conference and the discussions on them, too, reaffirmed the anti-imperialist character of the movement. Many were the speakers who condemned while mentioning the exact address -- the United States because of their policy in support of the Israeli aggressor and in support of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, while the whole conference in its "address from Delhi" manifested solidarity with the national-liberation movements.

-- The Movement of the Non-aligned is not homogeneous because of the states in it belonging to different socio-economic systems and because of the different levels of development. In spite of this the conference in Delhi turned into a tribune for severe criticism of the multinational corporations, which took the functions of the former colonizers by mercilessly exploiting the natural resources of the poor countries and thus literally speaking pushing them to the edge of the chasm. The economic declaration did not spare the United States and the other Western countries from criticism because of their resistance to the convention of an international conference for the establishment of equitable economic order in the world as it was proposed three years ago in Havana. What strikes the observer is that the stands of most of the developing countries nourish no illusions at all as to the responsiveness of the West to their socio-economic difficulties.

No matter which problem of the non-aligned we pick up, it won't be difficult to see that almost always its roots lie deep in the policy of imperialism, racism and Zionism. That is why the address from Delhi condemned this policy and apparently the coming three years will be a time of active actions of national independence, for the establishment of equitable cooperation and, which is most important, for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

MLADENOV RECEIVES UN COORDINATOR FOR BULGARIA

AU121619 Sofia BTA in English 0831 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, yesterday received Mr Pierre Bourgoise [spelling as received], who handed him over a letter of the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar in connection with his appointment as a coordinator of the UN development programme for Bulgaria.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, PHILIPPINES APPOINTED

AU121618 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- The State Council has issued a decree whereby it appoints Mr Angel Simeonov Angelov for an ambassador of Bulgaria to Japan and for ambassador of the country to the Republic of the Philippines.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO CONVENE 29 MAR

AU101820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] The State Council has convened the ninth session of the Eighth National Assembly for Tuesday, 29 March 1983 at 1300 GMT. The session will discuss the draft bill on changes and amendments of the civil proceedings code and the draft bill on changes and amendments to the traffic law. Both draft bills were discussed by the members of the National Assembly legislative commission.

ABRAMOWITZ 'AWAITED WITH INTEREST' IN VIENNA

AU111319 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 10 Mar 83 p 2

[Michal Havran article: "New Initiative of the Socialist Countries at the Vienna Negotiations; Get the Stagnant Waters Moving"]

[Text] Morton Abramowitz, the new head of the American delegation to the negotiations on the reduction of the number of troops and armament in central Europe, will arrive in Vienna in a few days. As a result of great pressure from President Ronald Reagan, Abramowitz was approved for this post by the Senate of the U.S. Congress. America's new man in Vienna is allegedly to take a more assertive and tougher stance than his predecessor Richard Staar, who has become the target of criticism by the highest government representatives because, allegedly, he had been too soft of late toward the proposals of the socialist countries taking part in the negotiations. America's new man will come to Vienna at a time when the Soviet Union -- in the name of the socialist countries -- has submitted principal proposals; one could call them quite a new initiative resting on the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. The objective of the new initiative is to get the stagnant waters in Vienna moving again, to move them from the impasse and at last work one's way to the agreement, so greatly needed, which would markedly reduce the volatility of a confrontation between the two systems precisely in the center in the heart of the old continent.

The Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the number of troops and armament have become one of the longest talkathons ever conducted between the socialist and the capitalist countries. This year they entered their 10th year and in that entire period they have not succeeded in working out an agreement. True, one cannot say that nothing has been done in Vienna in these 10 years, that the negotiations were useless. All negotiations, even if they go on for a long time, are in their own way important, if only from the viewpoint that standpoints can be put forward during their course and that hope for clarifying them continue to exist. Something has been accomplished at the Vienna negotiations after all. In essence, the two sides agree that the possibility of reducing the chances of confrontation lies in reducing the number of troops and armament, which means that security will get a firmer foundation when there are fewer troops and fewer weapons in the central European region. This, in essence, is the main purpose for which delegates from 7 socialist and 12 capitalist countries met in Vienna for the first time 10 years ago. But the problem is elsewhere. The Western participants now more or less also recognize that in order to reduce the danger of confrontation the number of troops and armament must be reduced, but their idea of how to concretely reach this objective is very strange. The negotiations lost momentum the moment talks on the number of troops on both sides began. Without any valid arguments, the West has begun asserting that the Warsaw Pact countries have a marked numerical superiority over the NATO member states, and thus -- should the numerical reduction occur -- it should only be in accordance with the so-called asymmetrical model, which would mean that the socialist countries would have to get three times as many troops out of their uniforms as the NATO states. Well, this -- on the whole -- is an absurd demand because the facts about the number of troops are as follows: According to the official data exchanged at the negotiations, the Warsaw Pact states had 979,000 men in central Europe, and the NATO countries 991,000 men, of which 796,700 and 792,500 respectively were land forces. Despite these facts, the West keeps on claiming that the Warsaw Pact has a numerical superiority and therefore one must "resolve" this matter first. Thus the disputes about figures have deprived the Vienna negotiations of several years of fruitful negotiating life. The West's tactic was clear: By means of never-ending discussions about figures, to win time, protract the negotiations and put their entire purpose in a blind alley. The socialist countries submitted several proposals which would have helped to get the negotiations going.

At one time it seemed the ice had been broken after all, when both sides agreed that after the reductions they would both have an equal number of men in central Europe -- that is, 900,000 each. But even this agreement was not of much help to the negotiations. The West continued its attempts to provoke a discussion over the issue of the existing numerical strength of troops. Therefore, the socialist countries have now come forward with a new initiative which is, once and for all, to overcome the impasse and thus eliminate the tiresome discussions about numbers. True, the essence of the latest proposal is linked to the preceding ones, but what is important and new is that it emphasizes the need to agree on reducing the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe to an identical collective level of 900,000 men on both sides, regardless of the differing data about the existing number of troops on both sides. Each side would then determine for itself the extent to which its armed forces would be reduced from the existing level to correspond to the determined collective ceilings. From this point of view it is not necessary that either the Warsaw Pact or NATO have more than 900,000 men in their armed forces or more than 700,000 men in the land forces in central Europe. In addition, this objective of the Vienna negotiations is to get an impetus in the form of some sort of first, initial step. The socialist countries are proposing that the USSR and the United States reduce their armed forces on the basis of mutual example outside the agreed framework: the USSR by 20,000 and the United States by 13,000 men, together with their equipment. Thus, what is involved is an extraordinary important and valuable proposal which, according to several experts, makes it possible to arrive at an agreement in Vienna in a year. The West has not taken a position on this proposal yet. The United States has again intimated a lack of interest even though it cannot openly declare that the proposal is not realistic. Therefore, the arrival of Morton Abramowitz to Vienna is awaited with interest, especially his position on the latest initiative of the socialist countries.

KREISKY CHARGED WITH FOREIGN POLICY 'DUPLICITY'

AU111138 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Mar 83 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "Kreisky's Analogies and Contradictions"]

[Text] The West German election results undoubtedly affect the election campaign in Austria. A certain nervousness, with signs of panic, can be observed in Kreisky's ruling Socialist Party of Austria, which considers itself a sister party of the West German SPD. Although Austria cannot be compared with the FRG, the fear has arisen that the victory of the Christian-liberal coalition and the defeat of the Social Democrats in the FRG might lead to parallels and analogies in Austria.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky hurried to dispel such fears, in a way that is characteristic of him. After the regular cabinet session on Tuesday, he "disclosed" before journalists one of the main reasons for the West German Social Democrats' election defeat: A sudden turnabout in the SPD's foreign policy is allegedly to blame. According to Kreisky, the SPD turned away from the so-called NATO dual decision of the former Schmidt government, whereby it allegedly weakened its position in the elections. Kreisky thus indirectly suggested that NATO's decision about the nuclear "augmentation" of Western Europe was correct because, as he himself said, the Soviet Union "upset the balance."

Is Kreisky's sudden liking for NATO's dual decision just a simple "lesson" from the West German elections? That is hardly the case. Social Democrats are fond of dual decisions, just as they are fond of duplicity in their policy. It lends itself to juggling facts and deceiving broad masses of voters. Even in the past Social Democrats have flouted principles and they continue to practice it to this very day.

The most striking evidence of their lack of principles is their nonclass approach to the basic issue, their aspiration to build socialism on the foundations of the capitalist economic system.

In foreign policy, they pursue a similar course. Kreisky has often spoken positively about the process of detente, endorsed its deepening and advocated disarmament and peaceful cooperation among nations. And now, suddenly, this very Kreisky is favorably disposed to the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This is not the first contradictory position Kreisky has taken on this issue. Let us recall his recent visit to the United States where he gave the nod to Reagan's "zero option," although he knows very well that such a solution would amount to the Soviet Union's unilateral nuclear disarmament and would be of considerable advantage for the United States. Before departing for the United States, on the other hand, he said that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva should yield positive results on the basis of parity. What are we to believe? It is nothing new that Social Democrats speak according to whom, and in what kind of situation, they are talking -- that is, according to what is expedient. However, such profound contradictions on a matter involving the fate of all mankind are a bit too shocking. The question of war or peace is too serious to be the subject of haggling!

Compared with the FRG, the situation in Austria really is completely different. Austria is a neutral country; its neutrality is guaranteed also by the Soviet Union. Unlike the FRG, Austria is not threatened by the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles. However, Austrian voters demand that the Austrian Government become actively involved in the struggle for preserving peace and for disarmament and that it condemn the American escalation of the nuclear psychosis. This is exceedingly important for Austria because the capitalist crisis weighs more and more heavily on the country and the fear of losing one's job is increasingly spreading among the Austrian working people. The figures on the growth of unemployment are terrifying. Some 2 years ago the rate of unemployment was somewhere between 1.5 and 2 percent. Now it has almost reached the 6 percent level.

Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, yesterday drew attention to the negative phenomena in the government's policy and added that only increased pressure from the left can force the government to rectify its policies. This pressure can be exerted only by Austrian Communists.

ACHIEVEMENTS, ISSUES OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT VIEWED

Jiri Cedrovsky Commentary

LD122241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The conference in Delhi has been attacting attention and rightly so, for after all, 101 countries of the world met in the Indian capital through their representatives. Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe were represented here. It was not, however, the respectful picture of the participating countries which made the conference great and interesting. It was the themes, views, and stands of various states -- rich, poor, progressively orientated as well as reactionary, states which are already today having their say in world politics, as well as states which are only now beginning to become aware of themselves -- which turned the Delhi conference into an event both attractive and by its significance, important.

Those who followed the preparations of the conference could not miss the fact that a Heterogeneous group of countries was to gather in Delhi.

And if at that moment the idea was voiced that for the future of the movement it was not important what divides individual states, but what links them together, then this fundamental view gave an accurate picture of the situation. The Delhi conference merely confirmed this.

We witnessed attempts to create a split within the movement by raising the fabricated and concocted issues concerning Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Chad at the conference. At the same time, we witnessed other things. We were witnesses to an effort to find an answer to such burning questions as immense poverty, hunger, and diseases killing hundreds of thousands of children every year. We were witnesses to a struggle in which selfishness, self-interest, and the interests of others were formulated in different words. But there prevailed in Delhi forces which weighed and examined each important question with a great deal of responsibility and with the good of the whole in mind, in this instance the good of the entire planet.

And it was surely not accidental that thevaried views unequivocally and absolutely clearly formulated all the difficulties facing the movement into the sole standpoint: The movement will either subscribe to the struggle for world peace, and a calmer world will become a possibility so that it may resolve its problems, or it will pretend that the possibility of a thermo-nuclear holocaust and the destruction of our planet are a matter of indifference to 101 states, something which does not concern them.

Despite all the problems the voice of reason prevailed in Delhi. It is enough to glance through and read the final declarations, political, economic, and the Delhi proclamation. It is good to read the speeches of the majority of speakers even from such far-flung corners of the globe as the Pacific islands, and we find in them proof that even here the matter of peace and war is not alien to people.

In this respect the Delhi conference was therefore successful. It became a contribution to the worldwide effort of hundreds of millions of the inhabitants of our planet to prevent war. The Nonaligned Movement has become an important reinforcement of the worldwide movement in the struggle for peace. This was said at the close of the Delhi conference by Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister. The nonaligned countries are linked together by the common aim: the struggle for peace, development, and equality among all nations and countries. And this statement is no dream or illusion; it simply springs from the aspiration and need of the overwhelming majority of the people of the world.

Pavel Jandourek Commentary

LD132059 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi -- The 7th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries which took place here last week ended by strengthening of theunity of the movement, of its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, anti-racist and peaceful orientation.

The conference of the Non-aligned Movement has taken place in an atmosphere of such escalated international tension and difficult economic situation as never before. The movement has never been attacked so furiously by the international imperialism which attempts to break it or subordinate it t its interests. Numerous difficulties and tension as well as different attitudes towards the solution of many problems between groups of states appeared also with [word indistinct] of the view differences are caused by the fact that the member countries are situated in four various continents and are often distant from the world trade routes and face adverse climatic conditions.

Many of them are still dependent on the former colonial powers. The members of the movement are either countries which took the path of socialist construction or declared the socialist revolution, or countries which follow the capitalist and the bourgeois-democratic development, and also countries of various types of dictatorship or monarchy.

The Delhi conference supported the struggle of the national liberation movements, especially of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). The final documents of the conference accused the U.S. imperialist policy of the tense situation in the Middle East and Israel of being its executor. The documents also pointed at the ruthless practices multinational monopolies of Western countries use against the national liberation movement in Namibia and South Africa.

Also the attempt to stir discussions about the so-called Kampuchean and Afghan issues by the representatives of Singapore, Malaysia and Pakistan, in order to divert attention from the main international issues and to break the unity of the conference, completely failed.

The non-aligned countries stressed especially the need for further economic cooperation. They intend to establish many new institutions, as a bank of the non-aligned countries for development, a joint institution of science and technology, of information about multi-national companies, etc. The main aims of this cooperation are to promote relations between developing countries and also between developing and developed countries in the world.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDOCHINA TOUR

LD112055 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date received] -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly led by Chairman Alois Indra returned home on Friday from an official friendly visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, which took place at the invitation of the chairmen of parliaments of these countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR, DELEGATION RETURN TO CSSR

LD112056 Prague CTK in English 1841 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Prague -- A Czechoslovak military delegation led by Defense Minister [words indistinct] on Friday from an official friendly visit to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Minister Dzur told journalists upon arrival that the delegation held useful and fruitful talks with the leaders of the four countries and their armies and exchanged information about the regional and international military and political situation.

Communique Signed on Angola Visit

LD082153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The representatives of Angola and Czechoslovakia resolutely condemn the Republic of South Africa racists' barbaric aggression against Angola and fully support the UN Security Council resolution on dealing with the Angola problem. This is underlined in the communique on the visit of Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak defense minister, to Angola. The communique says that the two countries' representatives also criticized the pace of feverish armament, which jeopardizes the peace and security of nations. As the paper, JOURNAL DE ANGOLA says, the talks between the Czechoslovak and Angolan delegation represent a new stage in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two states.

PEACE ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS ANNOUNCED

AU081326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Kveta Benesova report: "By the Time We Welcome the Messengers of Peace; Preparations for the World Assembly Progressing"]

[Summary] According to information supplied by Professor Tomas Travnicek, chairman of the CSSR's preparatory committee, at the press conference held on 3 March 1983 in Prague. The "World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which will be held in Prague on 21-26 June, will be attended by up to 2,200 delegates from all continents, by about 200 representatives of international nongovernmental organizations," and "about 300 accredited journalists."

The press conference, also attended by Edith Ballantine, secretary general of the World League of Women for Peace and Chairman of the coordination group of the international preparatory committee of the World Assembly, revealed that the "international preparatory committee has invited to Prague the representatives of all peace and antiwar organization and groups, as well as prominent figures," regardless of "their political affiliation, world outlook, social position, and age," to "express their opinion on the paths leading to halting the armament race, toward disarmament and toward the secure future of mankind."

"According to the program (which is not yet finalized and can be added to in the course of the world assembly at the delegates' wish)," the negotiations will consist of "two large blocs": One will consist of "discussions on the global problems of the entire planet,"; and the other of "meetings between the delegates' groups" with identical interests. The global topics will consist of 11 subgroups, such as "the danger of nuclear war and the threat to life, and the path toward averting them; European security and disarmament; the exchange of experiences and opinions of peace movements in support of disarmament; the UN role in the battle for peace and disarmament; the economic aspects of the arms race and of disarmament; peaceful solutions of disputes; education in peace and in the prevention of war; and the war danger and the problems of the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America." All meetings will take place in Prague's Palace of Culture.

The assembly will be "solemnly opened on the morning of 21 June." The working program, the parallel dialogues on "global topics" will begin the same day; in the evening of the same day the participants will "march from the Palace of Culture to the Old Town Sqaure for a joint peace rally with the citizens of the capital."

The negotiations on the second day will deal with "all-human problems." On 23 June the delegates will depart for visits to the regions and districts of Czechoslovakia. On the afternoon of 25 June, they will take part in a "solidarity forum," which will include roundtable discussions with "athletes, journalists, soldiers, cosmonauts, as well as members of entrepreneur circles. On Sunday, 26 June, the World Peace Assembly will conclude with a plenary session which will adopt the final document -- an appeal to the world public."

According to E. Ballantine's statement at the press conference, more than half of the participants in the assembly will be women. T. Travnicek also stated there that "various rallies, local peace marches," and athletic games will be organized during the assembly. CSSR citizens are currently contributing to the CSSR National Front Central Committee's fund of peace and solidarity, which will finance the project.

MESSAGE OF COMMUNIST PARTY TO PCI CONGRESS

PM101125 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Mar 83 p 8

[Apparent text of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia message to PCI Congress]

[Text] We take this opportunity to extend good wishes for many successes to the 16th PCI Congress and to all communists. At the same time we wish you the best success in the party's activity and the struggle for the interests and just demands of all Italian workers.

Czechoslovakia and Italy are not too far away from one another. Our parties and our nations have always been bound by ties of friendship and mutual cooperation. But even the strongest ties can be weakened unless we succeed in enriching them.

We in Czechoslovakia took the path of building the new socialist society 35 years ago. We can observe with pride, however, that despite such a brief space of time, we have taken an enormous step forward. At our party's 16th congress in 1981 we set the objectives for a further advance in building an advanced socialist society. In particular, this means extending, expanding, and strengthening the gains that the socialist society grants the workers. It is no exaggeration to observe that many things that were only a dream for people of the older generation have become a reality and that the present generation considers them normal. For our young people it is normal not to experience unemployment, to have real guarantees of the right to work, the right to free health care, the right to free education, and to complete security in old age. Every one of us has social, material, and personal security.

We sometimes hear accusations alleging less democracy, fewer freedoms and rights under socialism. The criticism dictated by bourgeois propaganda is not at all aimed at strengthening real democracy, the rights and freedoms of the working man. It is in fact a clear attempt to denigrate the socialist institutions and to create scope for action for the forces inimical to socialism. At the same time, we do not say at all that we do not know what else could be improved. The workers themselves most actively promote the broadest socialist democracy and take real decisions about their state and its management.

Alongside issues concerning Czechoslovak society's internal development, we see another main task before us: the struggle to maintain peace, to end the increasingly intensive arms race, and to avert the outbreak of a nuclear war. This is the goal of the important initiative for an "agreement on mutual military nonaggression and the maintenance of peaceful relations" between Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Czechoslovakia, which has not a single missile with a nuclear warhead on its territory, is in fact threatened by the U.S. aggressive policy and by the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles near our borders. The inhuman admission [concessione, possible misprint for concezione, concept] of a so-called limited nuclear war threatens to destroy all of Europe -- the admirable and irreplaceable birthplace of ancient civilization. For this reason we must together do our utmost to make Europe a continent of peace and cooperation among nations.

We Czechoslovak Communists derive support from the Soviet Union, the principal force guaranteeing our country's peace and security, and we highly esteem the USSR's constant commitment to the struggle for peace and against the threat of war. The Soviet Union constantly confirms with its initiatives its loyalty to and respect for socialism and its further development.

Comrades, we greatly esteem the Italian people's and your Communist Party's famous revolutionary traditions. The Italian Communists led the resistance against fascism from the outset, alongside the volunteers originating mainly from communist parties; they fought in the Spanish international brigades and took part in Italy's liberation from Mussolini's fascism and German Nazism. The memory of Lidice and Marzabotto makes the warning of Czechoslovak national hero Julius Fucik, the 40th anniversary of those death occurred a few weeks ago, imperative. His motto, "Men Be Vigilant!" -- this enduring legacy -- must always be remembered and further developed.

Comrades, once again we wish you many successes in the implementation of the 16th congress' tasks and great good luck and satisfaction in your personal lives.

Long live the PCI and its 16th congress!

Long live peace in Europe and throughout the world!

May friendship between our parties and between the Czechoslovak and Italian peoples develop!

[Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 March carries on page 7 the following addendum to the above version of the CPCZ message, omitted "due to a transcription error by the congress technical staff translation bureau":

[Peace and socialism are indivisible and the socialist countries have never abandoned this principle and are implementing it every day in their foreign policy. The CPCZ believes that the time is ripe to hold a meeting of communist parties from all over the world, at which to discuss jointly how to enrich and extend the joint struggle for peace and to surmount the nuclear threat. Such a conference must naturally take place within respect for every party's independence and autonomy.]

FIDEL CASTRO PAYS WORKING VISIT 12-13 MARCH

Welcomed by Honecker

LD121842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Fidel Castro (Ruz), first secetary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived on Saturday evening for a working visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who gave his guest a fraternal welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. At the landing gate, which was decorated with the red banner of the workers' movement and the state flags of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, hundreds of citizens of the capital gave a warm welcome to the representative of the fraternal socialist country.

The special aircraft, which landed shortly after 1830 GMT [as received], arrived from Delhi, where Fidel Castro had been taking part in the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement which ended this morning. On the gangway Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro embraced warmly. The Cuban guest introduced the personages accompanying him: members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo Juan Almeida (Bosque), Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Jorge Risquet (Valdes); candidate member of the Politburo Jesus Montana (Oropesa) and other personages.

Together with Erich Honecker members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mielke, and Konrad Naumann, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Weiss, Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, and Guenter Sieber, chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, were at the airport to welcome the guests from Cuba. Also present was the interim charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR, Alfonso Fraga (Perez).

Further on Arrival

LD121930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The representative of the first socialist state on the American Continent [as received] was received to tumultuous applause and cheers for the friendship and community in arms [kampfgemeinschaft] between the peoples of the two countries as well as for Erich Honecker and for Fidel Castro himself. Placards in Spanish and German carried the message "Comrade Fidel Castro, welcome to the GDR," "Long live the common struggle of the SED and the Cuban CP for peace, democracy, and socialism" and "Against imperialist confrontation policies -- our solidarity is with socialist Cuba." Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro passed through rows of waving people to their vehicle which was decorated with flags of the fraternally allied states. The two party leaders and statesmen traveled together to Schloss Niederschoenhausen.

Honecker, Castro Hold Meeting

LD122020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- On Saturday evening there was a friendly meeting in Schloss Niederschoenhausen between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Fidel Castro (Ruz), first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The meeting, which was marked by traditional warmth and comradeship, focused on issues of mutual interest, in particular the further development of bilateral relations and the struggle for the peace and security of the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro praised the close relations of friendship between the SED and the PCC, between the two states and peoples. They stated with satisfaction that since the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation in 1980 these relations have received a considerable impetus and are developing dynamically on a qualitatively higher level. Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro underlined their firm determination to promote this comprehensive process in the future. During their friendly meeting the two statesmen paid considerable attention to current issues of the international situation, particularly in the light of the important decisions reached at the summit conference of the nonaligned states in Delhi. In this connection Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro stressed the need for the continued unision of all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces in the world in order to counter imperialism's confrontation and arms escalation course and its policy of blackmail and threats, and to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. The friendly meeting produced full agreement on all the questions that arose.

The following took part in the friendly meeting: Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; and Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and from the Cuban side. Juan Almeida Bosque, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Jorge Risquet Valdes, members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, as well as Politburo candidate member Jesus Montane Oropesa.

During the talk Fidel Castro handed Erich Honecker his recently published book "The Economic and Social Crisis in the World," which contains in particular an analysis of new neocolonial forms of exploitation of developing countries. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks together with his high regard for and great interest in this important political publication.

Visit Ends 13 March

LD130945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (ADN) -- Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, ended his working visit to the GDR on Sunday morning. Once again many citizens of the capital gathered at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport to greet the representative of the socialist fraternal country. Bidding him farewell were members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Erich Mielke, and Konrad Naumann; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; and Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee. Also present was Alfonso Fraga Perez, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Cuban Republic to the GDR.

Press Release Cited

LD132310 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The GDR and Cuba see the most important tasks of the present as the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the permanent securing of peace. This is stressed in a noontime press release today on the working visit of Cuban party and state leader Fidel Castro. Both sides note the significance of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for ending the arms race. The GDR and Cuba deem it necessary that in the struggle against the danger of war all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in the world unite still more closely.

Fidel Castro left the GDR during the morning.

SED CC SEMINAR SENDS LETTER TO HONECKER

LD110656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2002 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- We are firmly convinced that through the active use of all creative forces and initiatives in socialist competition we will muster the strength to solve the greater tasks of this year and continue to implement successfully the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the policy of peace and socialism. This is stressed in a letter sent from Leipzig to Erich Honecker by the participants in the seminar of the SED Central Committee.

As managers authorized by the party of the working class and by workers' and farmers' power we see our responsibility for the implementation of the demanding tasks set for 1983 as that of achieving, on the basis of our increased possibilities, even greater progress in the intensification of social production, the letter continues. Here we see our task as consisting mainly in enabling the over three million workers, scientists, engineers, and economists in the 156 centrally-managed combines of industry, construction, transport, and communications and in the 66 area-managed combines to give their best on every working day for the fulfillment and selected overfulfillment of the plan tasks. The letter to Erich Honecker says that it is our goal to develop in Karl Marx Year a comprehensive economic initiative for the overall fulfillment of the 1983 economic plan and for its selected over-fulfillment.

As a result of the seminar our combines have accepted the commitment to surpass the 1983 planned targets for increasing labor production by one percent. This will create the conditions for achieving, over and above the tasks of the economic plan, additional production of industrial goods worth M3.8 billion and additional production in construction worth M271 million. We are setting ourselves the target, over and above the tasks laid down in the 1983 plan, of achieving an additional net production of M1.1 billion and of making an additional M571 million profit. We will organize this additional output with regard to those products which are of particular importance for supplying the population and the economy and for export.

The letter continues: In accordance with the great political importance which the decisions of the fifth session of the Central Committee attached to supplies to the population, the production of consumer goods planned for 1983 is to be exceeded by more than M1 billion. For the further improvement of living conditions for the population, an additional 15,000 apartments over and above the plan are to be renovated in 1983. The initiatives in socialist competition will be selectively directed toward increasing the production of energy sources, materials, supplies, and rationalization means for use in our own economy and for export. We are concentrating our efforts on organizing the commitments we have assumed over and above the 1983 plan, predominantly through better utilization of domestic raw materials and the economic use of the available energy, raw material, and material supplies. For the further improvement of the planned cost-benefit ration we undertake to hand back to the state raw materials, materials, energy sources, supplies, and material resources worth M1.2 billion. We firmly link the struggle for high results with the further planned improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

Thanks Activists for Initiatives

AU081412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 Mar 83 p 1

[ND report: "250,000 Party Activists Evaluated Conference With Kreis Secretaries; SED Central Committee Thanks All Party and Labor Collectives for New Initiatives"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Bezirk and kreis leadership conferences to evaluate the speech of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker before the first secretaries of kreis leaderships on 18 February 1983 have taken place in the past few weeks. They

evinced the firm determination to successfully cope with higher demands during Karl Marx Year and stipulated measures for this purpose.

More than 250,000 party activists including party secretaries and officials of mass organizations, state, and economy familiarized themselves with the text of the speech at aktiv meetings and other conferences. They are striving with great personal commitment to bring the contents of this significant speech closer to all communists and citizens of our country and to mobilize them for the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The report of the SED Central Committee general secretary has had a continuing effect on the party and on all people. The affirmation of the consistent continuation of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy and of the resolve to do everything possible for securing peace, reinforces the working people's certainty that the GDR, fraternally allied with the Soviet Union and and other states of the socialist community, will successfully advance in the future as well.

Proof of this are the numerous speeches, comments, and letters of party, labor, and enterprise collectives to the Central Committee. These make a clear-cut declaration for the SED's policy, and the readiness to vigorously face up to the new tasks related to strengthening the GDR and to the struggle for peace is being announced. This is typical of the determination to make an even greater contribution to enhance the productivity and effectiveness of social labor and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1983.

The Central Committee expresses its most cordial gratitude to the communists and to all working people for their firm confidence in the party's policy, for their new pledges, and for their creative and responsible actions.

The decisions of the bezirk and kreis leaderships on evaluating the speech of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, provide a clear orientation for further enhancing the leading role of the party in all social spheres. The contribution which the party bezirk and kreis organizations must make to the party's economic strategy is specifically determined.

The main emphasis is being placed more effectively focusing political-ideological work on penetrating the entire economic processes more deeply. Above all this serves the purpose of more vigorously advancing production, of more favorably shaping input-output ratio, and of substantially enhancing the economic performance increase compared with the past year.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships are acting on the basis of the knowledge that the quality of leadership activity, and interesting internal party life, the constant capacity of the communists for exemplary conduct, offensive arguments, and trustful work with people are of great importance. As they are confirming on the basis of their experiences, a work style of the party leaderships which is linked with the masses promotes communist initiative to make use of comparisons of performances in order to generalize the best experiences, to mobilize all available reserves for intensively enlarged reproduction, to overcome unjustified differences, and to more vigorously cope with shortcomings and obstacles.

The final conclusion of the basic organizations from the speech of the Central Committee general secretary which are being confirmed by the membership meetings are closely linked with the further strengthening of fighting strength and forming party forces at the focal points. It is in this spirit that the basic organizations are complementing their combat programs in the national economic spheres.

KARL MARX ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS HELD

Leaders Attend Berlin Meeting

LD111858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- The SEC Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front held a festive meeting in Berlin on Friday to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. In the Grand Hall of the Palace of the Republic at Marx-Engels Square about 3,000 participants cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership.

The address at the festive function, which opened with the GDR national anthem, was delivered by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Together with Erich Honecker, the following were present: members and candidates members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Nauman, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde; Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, and Dr Gerhard Weiss. Also present were other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, of the People's Chamber Presidium, and of the Council of State, as well as meritorious workers from all spheres of social life.

The festive function was attended by the heads of the diplomatic missions and the doyen of the diplomatic corps, USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Army General Ivan Shavrov, Soviet representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces; and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group.

SED Delegation Attends DKP Meeting

LD122320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Trier, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The DKP honored the founder of scientific socialism on Saturday in Trier's Europa Halle with a meeting held under the slogan "Karl Marx in the present." Taking part in the event marking the centenary of the death of Karl Marx were delegations from the SED, the CPSU, the SEW, the French Communist Party, and the Communist Party of El Salvador, as well as Karl Marx's great-grandson, Robert Jean Longuet. Hannes Hoernig, leader of the delegation from the SED Central Committee, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Department of Sciences, conveyed greetings on behalf of the GDR working people, the SED Central Committee, and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

SED delegation leader Hannes Hoernig described how the scientific world outlook of the working class and revolutionary movement founded by Karl Marx has spread today throughout the world. "Marx would have been overjoyed by the fact that even in a country where he fought against a reactionary system without once losing his affection for it, his work lives on, and that in one part of Germany, the GDR, there has been a turning point and his ideas are being implemented," Hoernig said. He reported on the way in which Marx' theory is becoming reality and a material force in the GDR under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party.

Delegation Attends UK Marx Centenary

LD131822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] London, 13 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in London on Sunday. It comes at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain and was warmly welcomed by the party's general secretary, Gordon McLennan. The GDR delegation will take part in the commemorative events held by the Communist Party of Great Britain in connection with the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

MITTAG ADDRESSES SED INDUSTRIAL SEMINAR

LD111917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- The 2-day SED Central Committee seminar on the tasks of the combines in further implementing resolutions of the 10th SED Congress ended successfully in Leipzig on Friday. In a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, the participants in the seminar adopted important new commitments for a higher performance growth of the national economy.

Thus the 156 combines of centrally managed industry, construction, transport, and communications, as well as the 66 combines of the bezirk-managed industry, intend to exceed the planned labor productivity by 1 percent, supply an additional consumer goods production worth M3.8 billion, produce additional consumer goods worth over M1 billion, and return resources worth M1.2 billion to the state.

In a final address Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that the new projects of the combines are of great political and economic importance for the further fulfillment of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy under the conditions of the sharp international class conflict. The commitments prove, he underlined, that "the policy of the party of the working class and the cadres in the national economy appointed by it are directed toward one and the same objective -- to do everything for the well-being of the people, for the strengthening of the GDR, for socialism and peace.

LATE REPORT: HONECKER WILLING TO VISIT FRG

LD131404 Hamburg DPA in German 1322 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Leipzig, 13 Mar (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, today declared his willingness to visit the Federal Republic before the end of this year. "Provided this fits in with my schedule of engagements," he said during a visit to the Mannesmann AG stand at the Leipzig fair, he will accept the invitation extended by Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl this year. He is convinced "that such a meeting can take us a step further."

In his first official statement on intra-German relations since the Bundestag elections last Sunday, Honecker said that the emphasis should not be placed on issues, "which cannot be solved at the moment but, instead, questions should be tackled" which might help "to move a bit forward" in relations. In this respect, he also mentioned the principle of concession and reciprocal concession.

Both German states can make a great contribution toward securing peace, Honecker said. The GDR "really shares the view" that the idea of a peace partnership, a security partnership, is of great importance. The concept of security partnership was repeatedly used by former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who met Honecker on Lake Werbellin at the end of 1981. There are various things one can quarrel about "but to us it seems better to cooperate on ground where the possibility for cooperation exists," the state and party leader said.

Honecker referred indirectly to a formula of Kohl's when he said that in his view, both sides "can do much to create peace with fewer and fewer weapons." This seems the most important thing to him.

The head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, expressed the hope that there will be advances in relations between the two German states. Trade and politics "cannot always be reduced to a common denominator" he said, referring to the favorable development in intra-German trade last year. Braeutigam, who spoke strictly on behalf of the Federal Government, expressed the view that good economic cooperation is also helpful in politics. He is, therefore, confident that in 1983 there will be advances in other areas, too. He stressed the importance of continuity, reliability, and predictability in mutual relations. Honecker answered that he shares Braeutigam's view that "we can make headway" and in this respect recalled his first contacts with Carstens and Kohl in which the development of relations had been discussed.

With regard to trade, Honecker spoke in favor of it being "developed on the broadest scale." Trade is also a good basis for continuing political dialogue.

Honecker and his entourage, which included Premier Willi Stoph, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo responsible for economic affairs, and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, were received at the Mannesmann AG stand during their traditional tour of the fair by its board chairman, Egon Overbeck. CDU politician Walther Leisler Kiep and the Lower Saxony economics minister, Birgitt Braeuel, were briefly greeted there by Honecker.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES -- Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- A protocol on trade for 1983 between the GDR and the Republic of the Philippines was signed in Berlin at the end of the fifth meeting of the two countries' joint commission. The GDR is to supply the Philippines with textile machinery, machine tools, printed machinery, and chemical products, and will import from the Philippines indigenous products. The Philippine delegation headed by Edsel T. Custodio, director of the Office for Foreign Trade at the Ministry for Trade and Industry of the Philippines, will be attending the opening of the Leipzig spring fair. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 11 Mar 83]

AFP: DEMONSTRATIONS IN WARSAW, WROCLAW, GDANSK

BK140152 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 14 (AFP) -- Confrontations between supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union and the militia swept the cities of Warsaw, Gdansk and Wroclaw Sunday, marking the proclamation of martial law 15 months ago to the day.

At the end of the afternoon, dozens of militia vehicles took up positions at each crossing of Krakowski Przedmiescie Street leading to the old city to block the march of demonstrators to the Church of the Holy Cross. A mass for the country is celebrated there on the 13th of each month to mark the proclamation of martial law on December 13, 1981.

The march began around 6:30 when some 2,000 Catholics left services at the Saint Anne Church and Saint Joseph Seminary and began marching up Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street.

During the services, prayers were said "for the complete lifting of the unfortunate martial law and for imprisoned Solidarity militants who are threatened with trials against all international norms and conventions." The priests also offered prayers that "people of good will may follow the model of the Solidarity trade union and oppose the attempts to divide the Polish People," and that "Lech Walesa may safely pursue his good work."

At the end of the services, the priests denounced outsiders "who come to provoke demonstrations" and asked the faithful to leave calmly in prayer.

While part of the crowd drifted toward a cross of flowers near the Saint Anne Church, the militia blocked Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street, forcing the churchgoers into side streets. A few arrests were made.

A similar scenario was repeated in Wroclaw, in southeast Poland. At the end of the mass, the officiating priest asked the congregation to go home calmly while about 25 militia trucks and one water cannon stood by outside.

Most of the 3,000-strong crowd dispersed without incident, but a group of about 100 youths gathered around a statue of the Virgin Mary, lit candles and unfurled a banner saying, "Mother of God, take care of Solidarity militants. We pray for the liberation of the prisoners."

Between 200 and 300 ZOMOS [Citizen's Militia Motorized Reserve], outfitted with plexi-glass shields, riot sticks and Kalashmikov rifles, charged the youths, who fled into the cathedral. Several were trapped before they could clamber inside the entrance.

In the Baltic port city of Gdansk, where Solidarity was born, several thousand people responded to calls from underground dissidents to stage public demonstrations Sunday and Monday around the monument commemorating workers killed in the 1970 riots.

At a mass at the Saint Brigitte Church, the chaplain of the Gdansk shipyards, Henryk Jankowski, opposed the afternoon demonstration, saying that "the real troublemakers are the enemies of socialist Poland. I ask the youths not to respond to the provocations and not to let themselves be drawn into the political game."

Lech Walesa, the former leader of Solidarity, was prevented from going to the demonstration by a police blockade. He told journalists that he intended to return to the shipyard monument on Monday at the time of the scheduled demonstration.

More on Gdansk Demonstration

NC131721 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 13 Mar 83

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, March 13 (AFP) -- About 1,000 people demonstrated here today in answer to a call by the clandestine leadership of the banned Solidarity Union, despite contrary advice from the Roman Catholic Church. Within 10 minutes, militiamen drove up, twice appealed for the demonstrators to disperse and then charged the crowd. Between 300 and 400 policemen failed to contain the demonstrators and reinforcements were rushed in to check identities. Calm was restored about half an hour later.

In unsigned leaflets circulating in this Baltic port city for the past 10 days, the population had been asked to assemble today at 1:00 p.m. before the monument to victims of repression against a workers' uprising in the area 13 years ago. A second demonstration was called for tomorrow afternoon, after the shipyards here close down for the day.

During the demonstration, participants chanted songs glorifying Solidarity and waved the v-for-victory sign, the hallmark of the banned union. They also shouted, "Free Anna" in reference to former shipyard worker Anna Walentynowicz, who is on trial on charges of illegally pursuing union activities after the imposition of martial law.

Walesa To Participate 14 March

NC131901 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 13 Mar 83

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Excerpt] Gdansk, Poland, March 13 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said he intended to participate in a demonstration here tomorrow in memory of the victims of a 1970 workers' uprising. Mr Walesa told Western newsmen that during a demonstration today before a monument to the victims. He was in his car nearby and underwent an identity control by riot police who broke up the rally.

WORKERS DEMAND SOLIDARITY REESTABLISHMENT

LD111904 Hamburg DPA in German 1809 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (DPA) -- In an open letter to the Polish Sejm workers at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk have demanded the reestablishment of the Solidarity trade union, now effectively banned, and declared their support for union leader Lech Walesa. The letter, which was leaked on Friday to Western journalists, calls on the Polish leadership to release all those sentenced and interned under martial law decrees and to allow the pope to stop in Gdansk during his planned visit to Poland. The shipyard workers have threatened to implement their demands "with all possible methods."

The letter, dated 13 February, described the lifting of martial law as an "empty gesture." Members of the shipyard trade union have been subjected to persecution and the union has been forced to operate underground. Many workers from the Lenin shipyards are still in prison and others have been sacked, the letter states. In the letter the workers demand a stop to the slander campaign conducted against Walesa, whom they continue to regard as their trade union leader. The workers do not recognize the new unions.

Two days ago, Walesa said in Grudziadz that since attempts at dialogue had been to no avail, a firmer course toward the government now had to be pursued. He named demonstrations, hunger strikes, and strikes as methods of implementing their demands. Walesa declared that he will take part in such activities.

WALENTYNOWICZ TRIAL ADJOURNED TO END OF MARCH

LD112208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The trial of Anna Walentynowicz, which is taking place before the regional court in Grudziadz, has been adjourned until the end of March after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, it has been announced.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION SESSION

LD112353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The Sejm bill on the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 was the subject of today's consultative session at the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. The session was organized on the initiative of its chairman Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. Thirty scientists participated in the meeting. They were representatives of the humanities, natural sciences, and technical sciences. Deputy Premier Obodowski, characterizing the assumptions of the plan, emphasized the significance of the main task defined in it which is to improve the efficiency of management. This will be expressed in a planned increase in social productivity by about 12 percent, in an increase in industrial productivity by about 20 percent, in a reduction in the use of materials by 4.2 percent, and of power in the industrial production by about 9 percent.

REPORT ON 1982 ECONOMIC REFORM REVIEWED

LD122009 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 March -- The Commission for Economic Reform has considered a report on implementation and effects of the economic reform in 1982 which contains a thorough analysis of the process of reforming of the economy. After postulates put forth during the commission's meeting are incorporated into it, the document will be considered shortly by the Council of Ministers and then sent to the Sejm.

The report states, among other things that:

-- The reform was initiated in exceptionally difficult economic, sociopolitical, technical and organisational conditions. This has adversely affected the effectiveness of the systemic changes put into operation and still poses threats to the introduction of the reform.

-- Last year's economic results have borne out the correctness of the decision to begin the reform in 1982. It is credited with consolidating the country's productive forces, helped to check regression and spur the society's production activeness.

-- The economic crisis, deep imbalance, progressing disintegration of economic ties and drastic reduction of imports have been responsible for complications in putting the reform into effect.

-- Strong tendencies emerged to blame the reform for all hardships encountered in day-to-day life.

-- The declaration of martial law created conditions for the reform to be started but, on the other hand, slowed implementation of some of its provisions. These obstacles were gradually limited and eliminated.

-- 1982 saw the start of the new law creation process. The legislative process is continuing but it has not been possible to ensure full cohesion of legal regulations brought into effect with principles of the reform.

-- The economic solutions introduced in 1982 were designed to socialize and raise the rank of the central plan, as well as to ensure self-dependence, self-financing and self-management of enterprises.

-- The principle of self-financing of enterprises has created many problems and, in the initial period, because of the new credit regulations about 800 enterprises found themselves in a precarious situation, but only one enterprise has gone bankrupt.

-- Conditions which have emerged this year are expected to help boost production, contribute to more efficient management of enterprises making them increasingly dependent on the effects of their work.

Modifications to the reform have been made allowing state organs to exert great influence on the shaping of prices and induce enterprises to lower production costs. Other solutions aim to create incentives for enterprises to raise output and labour productivity, ensure economic use of material and better quality of products, introduce scientific and technological progress. The object is also to make the material supply system more efficient.

SEJM SCHEDULES SIXTH SESSION FOR 15 MARCH

LD102314 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 March -- On the basis of Article 30, paragraph 1, point 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the Council of State resolved to convoke the 6th session of the Sejm (parliament) in its 8th term of office [word indistinct] March 15 this year.

KOWALCZYK, ORZECHOWSKI SPEAK TO SD ACTIVISTS

LD132226 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 March -- A two-day seminar of activists of the Democratic Party (SD) on SD's participation in the pre-congress campaign of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) ended here today.

Chairman of the SD CC and Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk met participants in the seminar and stressed that SD's objectives and striving were convergent with the lines of action laid down in the declaration of July 20, 1982 and drafts of the PRON programmatic documents.

Kowalczyk stressed that PRON was now a necessary plane for integrating society on the bases of the principles of socialism, mobilizing it in the face of various threats and for overcoming the socio-economic crisis.

The lines of action of the Movement for National Rebirth were characterized by Secretary of the PUWP CC and General Secretary of the PRON Provisional National Council Marian Orzechowski.

He said that the movement should become a durable formation in Poland's political life. This is the main intention of the PUWP and also of the 5 remaining signatories to the PRON declaration of July 20, 1982.

However, this movement will be able to most fully perform its functions only in the period of full stability of life in the country. This movement aims to prevent distortions of socialism by the creation of an organized public opinion and also by activating society and rationally using all its forces.

PAP CITES RADIO ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD112254 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 March -- A commentary of the Polish radio broadcast after Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting contains the following statements:

The planned visit to Poland arouses understandable interest of the Polish and international public opinion. This is normal. On the other hand, it is worth recalling that many Western politicians, propagandists and journalists have approached this visit in a very peculiar way.

Many absurd opinions were propagated. Domestic oppositionists and adversaries of the socialist system in Poland chimed in with Western politicians, news agencies, newspapers and also subversive radio stations broadcasting in Polish. They used every argument possible. They even slandered the Polish primate in various ways.

The aim of these endeavours was clear and easy to guess, namely, to set the Roman Catholic Church against the state and its constitutional authorities. The objective was to pit the part of Polish society who are the faithful of the Roman Catholic Church against the state authority. These intentions failed because they were anti-Polish in their essence.

"The current situation in the country following the suspension of martial law" was discussed at the meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski with Jozef Glemp as the communique published after the meeting stated. The two noted progress towards stabilization of public life and economic animation. They voiced common concern for consolidating these tendencies," the communique went on.

These statements (?have) essential significance. They contain an assessment of the situation in Poland and its development trends. At the same time, these statements specify the stand of the state and the church expressing common will of action to strengthen positive trends in social and economic life. Cooperation and dialogue between [words indistinct] and the [words indistinct] fruitful. They create appropriate conditions for the pope's visit to Poland and also promote the taking up and solving the most important issues for the state and the nation. The Roman Catholic Church is taking part and wants to take part in solving these questions as these are issues of vital interest to its faithful.

The [words indistinct] This is beyond doubt. And why should it not lie in the interests of the state and the Polish nation? It can and should lie in these interests. That is why the visit itself, its course and above all its results will be an important test of relations between Poland and the Vatican and between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, the radio commentary said.

AFP ON PLANS FOR POPE JOHN PAUL'S VISIT

NC121215 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 12 (AFP) -- Polish authorities here are already planning strong security measures, in one instance to keep crowds down, for the June visit by Pope John Paul, which was being officially announced here and at the Vatican today.

According to the plans, indicated by reliable sources, the pontiff, expected in Warsaw on June 16, will say a requiem mass at Saint John's Cathedral to the memory of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, who died in May 1981.

On June 17, he will celebrate an open-air mass in Ursynow, a modern suburb of Warsaw, and meet with leading Polish officials.

On June 18, he is scheduled to go to the Niepokalanow monastery, 60 kms (36 miles) from Warsaw. The monastery was founded by Father Maksymilian Kolbe, a Franciscan monk who was canonized this year. That night, he will go to the Jasna Gora monastery, the sanctuary of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa, where he will stay for the remainder of his visit.

(The icon of the black virgin, Poland's most revered religious object, was discovered 600 years ago. The anniversary is being celebrated until this fall throughout Poland, and the occasion has been cited in the Vatican as the main reason for the pontiff's visit. Indeed, the pope had wanted to go as early as last August to Poland, when the celebrations were at their height. But disagreements over the itinerary, martial law and the decision by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that the time was not right for a papal visit, caused repeated delays. The lifting of martial law on December 31 cleared the way for the papal visit. But as late as November, Vatican officials were still expressing doubt that the visit could take place at all.)

From Czestochowa, Pope John Paul II will go to Poznan, Wroclaw and Piekary Slaski, a pilgrimage site for Silesian coal miners. He will leave Poland from Krakow on the morning of June 22.

Reliable sources confirmed that Polish officials had taken security considerations into account in planning for the visit. Thus, they said, there will be an effort to restrict access to at least one site, the Piekary Slaski sanctuary, which is on a wooded hill that is difficult to survey. A ceremony will take place in a neighboring town.

Observers noted that John Paul will be able to go to Wroclaw, where the now-dissolved Solidarity organization has been even stronger than in its birthplace of Gdansk.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH PROTECTIONISM

LD122237 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 12 March -- The voivodship public prosecutor's office in Warsaw charged Andrzej M., Jan B., Jerzy B., and Henryk T. with paid favouritism, a press spokesman for the general public prosecutor's office reported.

During October to December 13, 1981 the accused demanded and accepted a total of 800,000 zlotys from a dozen or so persons in return for arranging for car allocations. The accused took advantage of their positions in the former Solidarity factory commission at the Warsaw FSO car factory and an agreement between the leadership of the

national founding committee [word indistinct] of the Solidarity Union of Private Farmers and the factory's management concerning sales of Zastava cars to activists of this union at reduced prices and cited their connections with the factory's management. Moreover, Andrzej M. bought cars in the names of other persons and resold them with profit against foreign currencies. The accused also falsified documents and illegally traded in foreign currencies. Jan B. and Henryk T. had been convicted before.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ZIMMERMANN STATEMENT

LD131842 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 March -- Answering a letter sent in to the Polish radio by an inhabitant of a Bavarian town of Tolz, Major Wieslaw Gornicki, an adviser to the Polish prime minister, has made a comment on the West German Minister Zimmermann's revanchist statement concerning Polish frontiers. He said:

"In 1933 the legal chancellor of the Third Reich by the name of Adolf Hitler, shortly after taking office, delivered a famous statement in which he said that his arm would fall off should he reach out militarily for anybody else's lands. His cordial words addressed to Poland appeared on front pages in European press. 'Hitler came to power, peace is guaranteed to Europe,' said the papers. You know well what happened later."

"I do not know a state in Europe named 'Germany', continued Major Gornicki in the radio external service broadcast. But I do know what the 'German nation' is. This German nation, just as it had lived in different German states through an overwhelming part of its history, it does live today in two different German states.

"As I do not know what 'Germany' is, I cannot speculate about the future peace treaty," said Major Gornicki.

"Where does the certainty come from that the Second World War must be concluded with a peace treaty? Is it written somewhere, or is it a necessary requirement? It is not. I can quote several hundred legal acts concluded, for example, by the Federal Republic with its Western allies, let alone the socialist states. These acts amount to much more than just a surrogate peace treaty.

"Is not the outcry on the part of Poland tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany? This is an exact repetition of arguments used by the propaganda minister whose first name is Josef, known in Bavaria as 'Jupp', who in the spring of 1939 unleashed a gigantic press and radio hue and cry against Poland. In that onslaught were territorial claims, very dangerous ones.

When the Polish press, at last, rose in defence of the (policy of) legally recognized frontiers, the Polish state and national interests which, as it also turned out, coincided with the interests of peace of Europe and the world, that very propaganda minister, in an article published in VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, organ of the German National Socialist Party, replied very haughtily that German pride could not brook interference in the reich's internal affairs. And what came out of it?

"What purpose is to be served by the outcry raised in Poland against Minister Zimmermann's statement, for it seems unlikely that it will serve well peaceful coexistence?

"Do you, the listener from Tolz in Bavaria, really believe that Minister Zimmermann does serve coexistence? I am sorry, but such reasoning will lead to nothing good," concluded Major Gornicki.

ANDREI MEETS FOREIGN LEADERS IN DELHI 11 MAR

AU111955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 19 5 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi (AGERPRES) 11/3/1983 -- The Romanian chief delegate to the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, met on March 11 with the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam; the president of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil; the commander of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra; the chairman of the National Military Council of Suriname, Lt-Col Daysi Bouterse; and the president of the Republic of Uganda, Milton Obote.

He also had interviews with the crown prince of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed; the vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pak Song-chol; the vice-president of the Republic of Iraq, Taha Muhyi Ma'ruf; the prime minister of Tunisia, Mohamed Mzali, who are leading their countries' delegations to the New Delhi summit, as well as with the president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo.

During these interviews wishes were conveyed on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the heads of staff of Ethiopia, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Suriname, Uganda, Morocco, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Tunisia, as well as warm wishes of progress and welfare to the peoples of their countries.

Thanking the heads of state of the aforesaid countries, the other chief delegates requested that Romania's president should be conveyed wishes of good health and personal happiness and the friendly Romanian people wishes of peace and prosperity.

During the talk satisfaction was expressed at the positive development of the bilateral relations, just as the joint wish to intensify cooperation on the political, economic, cultural, and technical-scientific planes, as well as in the international life, in the interests of the respective peoples, of the cause of peace, disarmament, the establishment of a new international economic order, independent development and cooperation throughout the world.

The heads of state and government highlighted their special appreciation for the stances President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed in his message to the New Delhi summit, just as satisfaction that Romania -- participating as invited guest in the activities of the non-aligned countries -- had once again shown her solidarity with the non-aligned countries, with the developing states in the joint efforts to build a better and more just world.

The Romanian chief delegate also met with the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Chad, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast who led their countries' delegations to the summit, as well as with the foreign ministers of Bangladesh, Iran, Oman, Kuwait, Ghana, the Dominican Republic and Libyan Jamahiriyah with whom he approached questions related to the expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation in the international life.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of complete understanding.

MATERIALS SUPPLY TALKS HELD WITH CUBAN MINISTER

AU111908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/3/1983 -- A delegation led by Irma Sanchez Valdes, minister, State Committee for Technical and Material Supplies of Cuba, conducted talks in Bucharest with Ion Patan, Romanian minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control. They examined the progress of the collaboration ventures and the measures of expanding the collaboration as well as the possibilities of starting exchanges of products between the central supply bodies in the two countries.

PROTOCOL ON TRADE WITH CSSR SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU121823 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] A protocol on goods exchanges and payments for 1983 was signed in Bucharest today between Romania and the CSSR. The document ensures a further diversification and development of mutual trade exchange.

In conformity with the document, Romania will deliver to the CSSR, among other things, machine-tools for metal processing, electrical engines, oil equipment, machines and equipment for the textile industry and wood-processing, technical know-how, electronic computers, bearings, and diesel and hydraulic locomotives.

In turn, the CSSR will deliver to Romania machine-tools for metal processing, equipment and spare parts for thermal-power plants, pressure casting machines, machines for the leather and footwear industry, semiconductors, precision and control instruments, coke and coking-coal, rolled steel and steel pipes, and chemical products.

MANESCU MEETS FORMER LEADERS AT VIENNA PARLEY

AU101930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES 10/3/1983 -- Attending the Vienna meeting on international cooperation and development together with other former heads of state and government of developed and developing countries Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, set forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's conceptions, ideas and initiatives on the ways of solving the major issues of the international life, especially on the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new economic and political order. The participants were highly appreciative of the Romanian president's ideas and constructive proposals, of his clearsightedness as regards the ways and means of settling the problems confronting mankind today.

During their interviews with Romania's representative Edward Heath (Great Britain), Takeo Fukuda (Japan), Leopold Senghor (Senegal), Hedi Nouira (Tunisia), M. Pastrana Borrero (Colombia), Bradford Morse, UNDP director general, and Kurt Waldheim, former UN secretary-general, expressed their high valuation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, pointing to his contribution to the promotion of the ideas of peace and understanding, of unhampered cooperation and collaboration among all the countries of the world.

GIOSAN VISITS THAILAND FOR TALKS ON TRADE

For Bangkok press and radio reports on the 24-27 February visit to Thailand of Grand National Assembly President Nicolae Giosan, including a report on his talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and debt-rescheduling talks, see the Thailand section of the 1 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ANDREI, BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR -- Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received on Friday Muslehuddin Ahmed the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of the latter's credentials. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 83 p 5 AU]

SUCCESSFUL BRIDGE TEST -- A rail and motor bridge was completed a few days ago over the Cernavoda lock on the Danube-Black Sea Canal and successfully tested. The bridge, the largest on that canal, measures 571 meters in length and has 4 exits. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 7 Mar 83 p 5 AU]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR BALKER DIES 11 MARCH

LD111731 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia Galip Balker, who was shot in an assassination attempt on Wednesday, died today at about 1630 GMT in the Neurosurgical Clinic in Belgrade where he was being treated.

Stambolic Sends Condolences to Evren

LD111839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the news of the death of Galip Balker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, expressing his most sincere condolences.

Planinc Sends Condolences to Prime Minister

LD112316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1904 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- On hearing the news of the death of the Turkish ambassador, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, sent a telegram to the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, which said the following:

"I am deeply shocked at the news that Galip Balker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the SFRY, has succumbed to his wounds, and I wish to convey to you, Prime Minister, on behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf our most sincere condolences. In attempting to kill a proven friend of Yugoslavia, the criminal misused the hospitality of our country and his senseless act was aimed at Turkey, at Yugoslavia, and at the mutual friendship and understanding which we are consistently developing. Ambassador Balker himself consistently and very successfully contributed to this. At this sad moment, Prime Minister, please convey our sympathy to the family of the deceased ambassador and our assurance to the friendly Turkish people that we will allow no enemy shots to disturb our relations."

Mojsov Sends Condolences to Turkmen

LD112320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- On hearing the news of the death of Turkish Ambassador Galip Balker, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov sent a telegram to Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey Ilter Turkmen as follows:

"On behalf of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on my own behalf I wish to convey to you, Minister, our expressions of deepest sympathy on the occasion of the tragic death of Galip Balker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the SFRY. The territory of Yugoslavia, a verified friend of Turkey, has been misused in the most loathsome and senseless manner. The shots of the assassin were aimed as much at Yugoslavia as at Turkey and at our mutual, traditionally good relations. This tragic death has taken from us an excellent diplomat and a proven friend of Yugoslavia. This makes our sorrow even greater.

"Kindly convey, Minister, our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased, Galip Balker."

TURKMEN THANKS SFRY FOR ACTION AGAINST ASSASSINS

LD121450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government and people have shown all countries how it is possible to carry out an effective action against international terrorism, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has stated in a telegram he sent today to Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov in relation to the assassination of Turkish Ambassador to Yugoslavia Galip Balker. Turkmen stated his most profound thanks for the firm and fast action of the Yugoslav authorities as a result of which both assassins were captured. He also expressed gratitude for devoted efforts of physicians to save Ambassador Balker's life.

The Turkish minister expressed condolences to the family of Zeljko Milivojevic, the student who was killed while trying to catch the assassins. Minister Turkmen also sent his deepest sympathies to pensioner Slobodan Brajovic who suffered severe wounds on the above occasion. In the telegram it is also stated that the official policy of the Yugoslav authorities and the conduct of Yugoslav citizen who, unarmed, attempted to capture terrorists at the risk of their own life are a sure sign of firm ties of friendship between Yugoslavia and Turkey.

ASSASSINATION SUSPECTS DETAINED; INQUIRY BEGINS

LD122019 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Spellings of names in parentheses as received]

[Text] Belgrade March 12 (TANJUG) -- At the request of the district public prosecutor, the Belgrade District Court inquiry judge today, Saturday, opened an inquiry and ordered the detention of (Haroutiony Krikor Levonian) (23) and (Raffi Alexander el Bakian) (21) on suspicion of having committed several criminal acts of first-degree and attempted murder.

The statement released by the Office of the Belgrade District Public Prosecutor states that the two suspects, acting according to a set plan, fired a number of shots at the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia, Galip Balker, and his driver (Neceti Koya) in central Belgrade at around 11:00 hours on March 9.

Ambassador Balker died on March 11 from wounds sustained.

The embassy driver, who sustained serious wounds in the left shoulder, is under intensive care in a Belgrade hospital. The statement adds that the attackers fired at Yugoslav citizens who tried to block their escape from the scene of the crime.

Suspect (Levonian's) shot wounded retired Colonel Slobodan Brajovic in the upper thorax and spine. Brajovic's life is still in danger. Zorica Zolotic, a Yugoslav woman, was lightly wounded by a bullet fired by (Levonian).

The second suspect (Alexander el Bakian's) pistol shots hit student Zeljko Milivojevic in the chest. The shot was lethal as it wounded the heart muscle. Both assassins, Lebanese citizens, also endangered the lives of many other people who happened to be on the scene at the time.

The inquiry judge has interrogated the second suspect (El Bakian). The first suspect (Levonian) has not yet been questioned as his condition is serious due to wounds sustained during his attempt to escape.

The statement released points out that the criminal acts committed by (Levonian) and (El Bakian) are punishable under Article 47 Par. 3 of the Penal Code of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

The article foresees a prison sentence of at least ten years or the death sentence.

STAMBOLIC RETURNS FROM SUMMIT, VIEWS RESULTS

LD132136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We are returning from New Delhi very satisfied with the course and results of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Heads of State or Government." This was stated by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his return to Belgrade.

Continuing his statement for the Yugoslav press, radio, and television, Petar Stambolic said:

"The Seventh Nonaligned Conference has fulfilled the unity and solidarity of our movement which was fully manifested in the political and economic declarations of the conference. The work of the conference passed in a democratic atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual respect and coordination of views. It showed once again that the values of the authentic principles of nonaligned policy are irreplaceable and that they have been widely accepted as the only possible basis for our activity together.

"Such an approach and work method have made it possible for us to discuss comprehensively the main problems of the modern world and to adopt decisions which will represent the basis of our future actions. During the conference the awareness dominated that we must do everything to halt the present unfavorable trends in international political and economic relations.

"The New Delhi summit brought together countries from all continents, countries with different social systems and political philosophies, but united in their resolute work for peace, equal international relations, development, and general progress. In view of the fact that over 100 members and a great number of observers and guests took part, the conference has shown that nonalignment is getting stronger year after year and that it is becoming an increasingly influential independent force outside the blocs which has an exceptionally important role in solving the burning problems of the world.

"The majority of the countries of the world today belong to the Nonaligned Movement. Their representatives came to the conference in New Delhi to express not only the deep anxiety and concern of mankind over the present state of international relations, but their resolve to work for a change in the difficult situation in which the world finds itself today.

"The conference paid exceptional attention to the economic crisis which has gripped the world and to the particularly dangerous difference between the developed and developing countries which is increasing more and more. The comprehensive and detailed debate showed more clearly and more convincingly than ever before the extent to which the existing system of international economic relations has come into conflict with the new needs, and that it should be radically changed as soon as possible.

"We have proposed that the developed countries, which are increasingly beginning to feel the economic difficulties, together with the developing countries, make joint efforts for the recovery of the world economy and for setting global negotiations in motion which would lead to building a new international economic order. Bearing in mind this year's sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade, which will be the most significant event in international economic relations in this period, the conference in New Delhi prepared an action strategy for the developing countries and adopted a meaningful program of mutual cooperation actions for the developing countries as well as the declaration which attaches great political significance to this cooperation.

"Assessing that peace, independence, disarmament and development today are the fundamental issues of the modern world more than ever before, the seventh conference issues "a message from New Delhi" in which it expressed its concern over the global confrontation and directed an appeal to the great powers to halt the arms race and take urgent and practical measures to prevent a nuclear war and to undertake nuclear disarmament as the first step toward general and complete disarmament.

"The conference also called on all members of the international community to work together to consolidate peace and security in the world, to resolve dangerous crisis hotbeds peacefully and justly. In this connection the conference gave a prominent place to the issues of the Middle East, southern Africa, the Iraqi-Iranian war, crises in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Central America. The conference stressed that a just and lasting solution of these crises could be ensured only by peaceful means along with full respect for the right of peoples to decide their fate by themselves, without foreign interventions and interference. The conference condemned every form of the use of force and the imposition of any form of foreign domination. We extended strong support to liberation movements and to all peoples fighting for their liberation.

"The conference backed the efforts by nonaligned and neutral European countries to relax tension in Europe in the spirit of Helsinki and to turn the Mediterranean into a region of peace and cooperation.

"I would like to stress that the heads of state or government unanimously demanded an urgent end to the tragic war between Iraq and Iran. The prevailing mood in this direction is expressed in the appeal sent on behalf of the heads of state or government present by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the chairman of the conference. The appeal calls on Iran and Iraq to end their war without delay and to look for an honorable, just, and lasting solution through negotiations. This appeal received powerful approval by all the participants.

"The conference has called on the heads of state or government of all the countries in the world to back up the initiatives which they launched for the solution of main international problems with their participation in the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly.

"I should particularly like to stress the great contribution made by India and personally by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by establishing optimum political and organizational conditions for the successful work of the conference. At the same time I should like to stress that the name of President Tito and his contribution to the creation and development of the policy of nonalignment, together with names like Nehru, An-Nasir and others, was constantly mentioned as an inspiration for our movement, coupled with sentiments of the most profound gratitude and the payment of tribute for the historic importance of what they had done.

"Our delegation played an active role in the overall work of the conference. During our meaningful talks with many heads of state or government and other representatives of nonaligned countries, as the presiding member of the Political Committee and with our activity in all the working bodies of the conference, we fully contributed to the results of the conference. On Yasir 'Arafat's proposal Yugoslavia was elected to the committee of eight heads of state or government of nonaligned countries for the Middle East and Palestine. Our delegation, attending a nonaligned conference for the first time without Tito, did everything it could to make this conference a conference of action and new achievements.

"We are confident that the decisions of the seventh conference in New Delhi will have the broadest reverberations and will enjoy the support of the international community. We expect that the constructive proposals and initiatives by nonaligned countries will be received with understanding and that they will produce a good response from other international factors whose cooperation is required in the efforts for peace and general progress of mankind."

At the Belgrade airport at Surcin, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation were welcomed and greeted by Mika Spiljak, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affairs; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary of national defense; and others.

Ashok Sen Chib, Indian ambassador in Belgrade, was also in the welcoming party.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation who took part in the work of the seventh summit in New Delhi have returned to Belgrade together with SFRY Presidency President Petar Stambolic. They are SFRY Presidency member Cvijetin Mijatovic, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, Svone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Council for International Relations, and Miljan Komatina, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. Danilo Bilanovic, SFRY ambassador to India, was also a member of our delegation at the conference.

COMMENTATORS REVIEW NONALIGNED SUMMIT, ISSUES

Milika Sundic Commentary

LD130005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The Seventh summit in New Delhi produced the most that at the present moment could be expected. The conditions in the world were not favorable for it, nor were all the countries taking part equally prepared to alter the positions in their approaches to current international problems with which they came to New Delhi. However, in spite of all this, the seventh summit, as a whole, fulfilled two basic tasks. First, the nonbloc orientation of the movement and its nonaligned character were reconfirmed, and second, a significant step was taken toward strengthening the long since proclaimed independence of the movement in relation to the existing military blocs and their attempts to make the movement the extended arm of no one.

What could not be realized at the seventh summit was seen in advance of being unrealizable.

There was, it is true, a certain amount of optimism, but this was not enough. There is no clear majority in the movement, nor should there be. Thus, the decision on the venue for the eighth summit was not taken because there was no general agreement. Iraq was the main candidate with the strongest support, but Iran, Libya, Syria and the DPRK were opposed to this. Libya, Syria, and the DPRK support Iran in the war with Iraq, and besides this, all three countries proposed themselves as candidates to host the eighth summit. It is unlikely that any of them will be host to the next summit of the nonaligned countries.

The place of Kampuchea in the Nonaligned Movement remains empty. Both the host of the seventh summit, India, and a number of countries which support the intervention of Vietnam, opposed the participation of Democratic Kampuchea. This result implies lack of uniformity in attitudes toward military interventions, which is opposed to the basic principles on which the policies of nonalignment are founded.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, everything remains as it was. The war continues and no one knows for how long. An appeal to the warring sides to cease hostilities could not be found for the political declaration of the seventh summit, because Iran and some other countries opposed this. Instead of an appeal on behalf of the movement as whole, which of course is not the same, an appeal was made to the embattled sides by Indira Gandhi.

The seventh summit was, quite understandably, numerically the largest so far, but never before were there so many problems facing the world and almost all nonaligned countries. For this very reason it can be said of the seventh summit that it was, without doubt, successful. Tito, as Indira Gandhi in her closing speech and many other prominent statesmen as well said, was missed a great deal, but the Yugoslav delegation with Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia at its head, consistently called on the movement to preserve the unity of its ranks on the lines of its original principles. India, the host of the seventh summit, contributed a great deal to this, too.

The political and economic declarations of the seventh summit afford a great deal of space for the activity of the movement in the coming period. However, it will be necessary to make additional efforts in order to put into effect the adopted documents, and in particular, in order to resolve as painlessly and as soon as possible the questions which remain open -- that is, those with which the gathering in New Delhi was faced from the beginning. Any hesitation could be fatal both for individual member countries and for the Nonaligned Movement as a whole.

Bloc Orientation of Movement Refuted

LD112117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1955 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Pool" item; "Nonalignment -- Principal of Revolutionary Changes" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 11 (TANJUG) -- The Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi these days clearly proves that within the Movement of Nonalignment, room for activities of the proponents of probloc views has been narrowed down.

Dr Ranko Petkovic has assessed the above in the latest issue of INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, stressing that the seventh summit unquestionably proves the historic superiority of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment over the concept on the division of the world into blocs.

Petkovic writes that the thesis of the proponents of probloc views that the Movement of Nonalignment should turn into a narrow circle of those sharing same ideological opinions, has been irretrievably surpassed.

Thus, the farsightedness of the great founders of nonalignment Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Sukarno and Nkrumah who firmly declared themselves against the creation of a "third bloc" has once again been affirmed.

The democratic political movement founded on ideological pluralism has not become a monolith bloc organization, but an independent nonbloc and global partner in international relations, Dr Petkovic writes.

Differences among the nonaligned are not a signal for alarm over the fate and the future of the movement, but show heterogeneousness of its members and their narrower national interests, and represent a striking manifestation of the equality, democratic spirit and order of the movement.

In a longer commentary Dr. Petkovic rejects the malicious classification of the nonaligned into the socalled "left" or "radicals", "moderate" and "right" or conservative. In this Petkovic stresses that the large majority of the nonaligned, the socalled "movement's mainstream", is an effective political force which has enabled the movement to grow into the principal of fundamental changes of the overall system of international political and economic relations.

Noting that the Non-Aligned Movement has surmounted some trends of bowing to bloc schemes, rejected the so-called "natural alliance" and "the theory of equidistance" for which the protagonists of pro-bloc orientations pressed, Petkovic brings to notice dangers which would have come into being if the movement had succumbed to those influences.

According to him, by accepting the thesis that one of the blocs is "a natural ally" and by turning exclusively against the other bloc, the Non-Aligned Movement would lose its non-bloc character and independent role and would become an instrument of one bloc in the struggle against the other. The division of the world into blocs would also deepen and confrontation between the blocs would intensify, which would return the world to the starting point of the cold war.

The aim of the "theory of equidistance" regarding blocs is also unacceptable for the non-aligned. That theory tries to neutralise activities of the non-aligned countries. By accepting it, the movement would become a component part of the bloc establishment, a passive observer of the intensification of the division into blocs and confrontation between the blocs. Acceptance of any of these "theories" would annul the global strategy of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment, the "foreign affairs" commentator assesses.

Linking to the interests and political activity of either of the blocs would be giving up of its own position and assuming a bloc position.

The Non-Aligned Movement, the number of whose members has increased four times since 1961 when it was founded in Belgrade, has surmounted those dilemmas. It has proved itself to be the only efficient principal of radical changes in international political and economic relations.

Although the strength of the non-aligned is not exclusively in the number of their members, the fact that the movement rallies two-thirds of sovereign states qualifies it morally and capacitates it for action to figure as a partner which cannot be bypassed in solution of the most important world political and economic questions.

Yugoslavia, as one of the founders of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment and one of the most consistent champions of their independent and non-bloc role, gives at the seventh summit in Delhi too, together with an overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries, a major contribution to the realization of the revolutionary and historical mission of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment.

Cukic Commentary

AU111845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 83 p 4

[D. Cukic commentary: "Strange Intonations"]

[Text] All over the world, with every passing day, the meeting of leaders of nonaligned countries is receiving huge publicity. Numerous special reporters and permanent correspondents from the Indian capital are informing millions about the essence of the consultations and the efforts to ensure peace and understanding on earth during these troubled times.

This constructive approach was of course expected, although itwas naturally understood that some communities might give the summit different intonations, particularly if one takes into account their partial interests and inclinations, known for years, to embrace the Nonaligned Movement and to identify with its policy, even when there is not one iota of a reason for it.

This time, among the commentaries on the Delhi events there are also those which, to put it mildly, can be considered strange, incomprehensible, and lacking a definite and clear determinant as to whom and what cause they serve. For instance, it is not a great surprise that some rightist papers in Spain divide the nonaligned countries into two alleged basic trends, a "pro-Western" and a "pro-Eastern," but it is symptomatic that the French Communist Party's organ L'HUMANITE actually accepts such a division, correctly acknowledging in passing the strong pressures on the movement from outside. Moreover, L'HUMANITE does not shrink from ranking those it considers "moderate" among those who "serve Washington."

On the other hand, the official paper of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, expounding on the participation of Kampuchea, states that "a considerable number of countries declared themselves in favor of the representatives of the legitimate government" (under which term the Prague daily means Samrin's imposed regime), but also adds that there are some "supporters of the Pol Pot regime which is represented by the so-called Coalition Government." RUDE PRAVO includes Yugoslavia in the latter group!

It is quite clear that there are no reasons to repeat the principled attitudes of our policy which is consistent in its defense of the inviolable right of every people to determine its fate according to its own will and standards and to chose its company and path.

This orientation of Tito's Yugoslavia is well known and respected, so misinformation like this latest example coming from Prague can only achieve a contrary effect among communities of reasonable people because what is at stake are not a personality or deeds and misdeeds, but something that is obviously more than an attitude toward an "ordinary chair in a hall." What is at stake is an independence which should not have a price; nor, therefore, should there be any dilemmas about interpreting the involvement of a foreign army in solving the internal problems of a sovereign country. The reason is the future of all and each, of peace and stability in the world which are the postulates the nonaligned rallied round in the first place.

STAMBOLIC STOPS OVER IN DUBAI AFTER SUMMIT

LD131518 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, stopped for a short time today in Dubai on his return from the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi. At the airport in Dubai, Stambolic had talks with senior officials of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. DECLARATION ON 200-MILE SEA ZONE REPORTED

LD111915 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, Mar 11 (TANJUG) -- The sea and the seabed within 200 miles (approximately 320 km) off the U.S. coast, the coasts off the U.S. overseas territories in the Pacific, and the Caribbean and its trusteeship territories were today (Friday) officially declared the "U.S. economic zone" by the USA.

The U.S. Government continues to refuse to sign the treaty on the law of the seas signed by the great majority of member-countries of the United Nations. The U.S. consider that the treaty limits the rights of U.S. companies to prospect seabed mineral resources. Before the change in the White House in 1981, the U.S. had cooperated in work on this treaty. It has been officially explained here that only U.S. companies will be permitted to exploit mineral resources in the 200-mile "U.S. economic zone".

TRADE DELEGATION MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

LD132123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-U.S. consultations on the possibility of extending economic relations between the United States and the SFRY, especially in increased commodity exchange, have been held in Washington under the aegis of U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldridge.

In an intensive exchange of views, the greatest attention was paid to the examination of the possibility of increasing Yugoslav exports to the U.S. market.

On the U.S. side, reports were submitted by 13 senior officials and prominent experts of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador in Washington, spoke of the Yugoslav views on the possibility of higher Yugoslav-U.S. trade exchanges. About 10 heads of sections of the Yugoslav trade network in the United States also took part in a thorough exchange of views.

LCY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA 12 MAR

LD122347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY study delegation led by Ivan Kukoc, member of the LCY Central Committee, returned to Belgrade today from Havana. The delegation visited the Republic of Cuba as part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party and acquainted itself with the activities of the Cuban Communist Party in the sphere of the socio-economic development of the country.

The delegation was welcomed by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the SFRY, Fuentes Hernandez, also greeted them.

TRADE SECRETARY BOJANIC LEAVES FOR GDR 12 MAR

LD121045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic left this morning, Saturday, on a two-day visit to the German Democratic Republic.

During his visit Bojanic will discuss with his host German Democratic Republic Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and other government functionaries the expansion and advancement of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic.

In the course of the above visit Bojanic will also attend the opening of the Leipzig Fair.

LCY'S JANZIC ATTENDS SV CONGRESS IN NORWAY

Meets With Politicians

LD112033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Oslo, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Vlado Janzic, who is attending in Oslo a congress of the Socialist Left Party [SV] of Norway, has addressed the congress participants and has presented a message from the LCY Presidency to the Socialist Left Party of Norway.

More on Visit

LD140540 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Oslo, March 13 (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Left Party of Norway ended its three-day congress today (Sunday) coming out resolutely against the installation of middle range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The Socialist Left Party, which is represented in the Parliament, is leading the Norwegian peace movement and represents an important force in the movement and in all of Scandinavia. At the internal level, the congress focused on two tasks: fighting against the growing unemployment in Norway and for the equality of women. The congress manifested the full unity of the party which plays an increasingly important role on the Norwegian political scene.

The Congress was attended by a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic.

Janzic conducted talks with the new elected chairman of the Socialist Left Party Teod Korochinsky, who expressed readiness to promote cooperation with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and great interest in the socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

During the visit to Oslo Janzic also talked with Labour Party Organizational Secretary Invar Lavaraas and Chairman of the Communist Party of Norway Hans Kleven. On these occasions, views were exchanged on cooperation between LCY and these parties, the internal trends in the two countries and the most topical international issues, primarily disarmament.

ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS MARK ANNIVERSARY

LD112034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Pristina, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Over the past few days and particularly today Albanian nationalists and irredentists have tried to cause incidents and provocations, thus "marking" the second anniversary of the first hostile counterrevolutionary demonstrations on 11 March 1981.

They expected to have greater support for their actions. However, although over the past few days they have illegally been distributing leaflets with hostile contents in which they have been particularly calling on students and schoolchildren to join them in their activity, and although today they were involved in three public incidents, it is obvious that they have overestimated their strength and the number of their supporters. The events in fact proved the contrary of what they believed to be the case -- that the greatest number of young people in Kosovo understood their aims and intentions.

A group of about 100 young people gathered today at 1100 in a park opposite the students' hall of residence in Pristina and shouted "boo" several times, but students on duty and security organs dispersed them immediately. The attempt by seven young men from Vucitrn to gain broader support at the fruit and vegetable market in this town also failed completely. This small group started shouting hostile slogans, but remained completely isolated in their action, and the protagonists of this excess were apprehended by security organs.

It is also reported that in the village of Ratkovac, in Orahovac Municipality, three young men tried to persuade pupils from two classes at the secondary school not to go to school, but they were also quickly identified.

This was, in fact, a "last ditch effort" by the irredentist forces and an expression of their attempts to show their "presence," but also clear proof that these forces have for the most part been defeated.

What is left for the Kosovo League of Communists and all progressive forces in the province, who have won the main battle against the enemy, is to continue to deal energetically with all enemies. This is even more important in the light of today's events which show that the enemy has not been completely defeated and that he does not choose means and ways for creating public incidents. [sentence as received]

More on Disturbances

LD121338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- More details are known today about the hostile disturbance created yesterday in Suva Reka by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in an attempt to observe the second anniversary of the first counterrevolutionary demonstrations organized in Pristina on 11 March, 1981.

As reported by the Pristina newspaper RILINDJA yesterday, shortly before 1400 a group of about 20 young people, mainly students from the local secondary school center, tried to provoke disorder. The group first gathered in front of the Hotel Kristal in the center of Suva Reka and started to shout counterrevolutionary slogans -- "Kosovo republic" and "Union."

Aktivists of sociopolitical organizations and security organs immediately isolated and dispersed the group, and some participants in this hostile disturbance were taken to the militia station.

Suva Reka Officials Discuss Disturbances

AU121855 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Yesterday's abortive attempt by a group of 15-20 people, mainly from the "New Life" secondary school in Suva Reka, to cause public political excesses and to [words indistinct] of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo were once again denounced firmly and unanimously by all citizens of this commune and the province.

Following the receipt of real and objective information and the adoption of necessary measures, meetings were held by the people's defense and self-defense committees of the local communities and of the basic organizations of the villages where the members of the identified group of youths belong. The Suva Reka People's Defense and Self-Defense Committee decided to expel from the ranks of the League of Communists members of the families of the youths in the hostile group.

Hostilities in Vucitrn Condemned

AU132015 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Summary] The Vucitrn League of Communists Communal Committee held an extended meeting today in which it discussed the security situation in the commune and the League of Communists' ideopolitical tasks. Taking part were Bajram Selani, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference and (Milosh Vojakovic) president of the Kosovo Trade Union Council. It was concluded during the discussions that despite the important results achieved in the stabilization of the political security situation, "the enemy is still active in some areas of the commune writing slogans and distributing pamphlets and attempting to push young people into hostile provocations."

According to the communal committee's League of Communists, "on Friday, 11 March, a group of 12 young people, of which (?10) are pupils of the Muharrem Bekteshi Secondary School Center in Vucitrn, not being able to act in the school or in the streets because of the effective measures taken, decided to stage their hostile provocation on market day with the hope that other citizens would join them. However, they were effectively prevented by the rapid intervention of activists and public security organs. It was established that four of them were able to shout only once the hostile slogan 'Kosovo - republic with or without force.' They were immediately blocked and prevented from any further action. Eleven provocateurs were immediately caught and brought to the Secretariat of Internal Affairs."

The citizens at the market condemned these activities. "On the same day, at about 1200 three people were caught, due to the good organization of public and state security workers, trying to distribute appeals to the pupils of the secondary school center to boycott their lessons after the long break at 1515." The organizer of this group, an independent hotelkeeper, Man Hoti, was also caught. Administrative measures were taken against him and the minor participants. Other appropriate measures will also be taken against the pupils.

It was concluded that the security organs were effective in preventing Albanian nationalists from commemorating the second anniversary of the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Many meetings of the League of Communists, SAWP and Youth Socialist Alliance in this commune condemned these activities. The Vucitrn communal meeting concluded that even more organized and energetic work must be carried out to prevent nationalist activites and that further ideopolitical differentiation should be intensified, especially in the schools. Activity should also be intensified to unmask propaganda from Albania and all participants in this type of hostile provocation.